The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,155 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
—	Lombardy	2735	500	W. K. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	2800	600	J. C. Babot	9th "
M.	Venetia	2736	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballarat	4752	750	P. S Tomlin	26th "
—	Gwalior	2742	500	F. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3868	600	W. E. Breese	10th "
M.	Hydaspes	2934	500	G. Scrivener	17th "
L.	Rome	5012	1000	G. F. Cates	24th "
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
ANCONA	3152 400	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.
VERONA	2716 500	L. H. Monie	19th	"
MALWA	2309 500	A. C. Loggie	3rd	Oct.
ROSETTA	3502 700	G. W. Brady	17th	"

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 22, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ Brindisi*, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 during the Monsoon). The total journey from Bombay to London occupies about 27 hours.

Passengers to London by the sea route, or *viâ* Marseilles, can, during the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

To all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, exclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Under three and under ten years, half fare. Children will be allowed liberal discount.

Extra heavy Baggage will be delivered in Genoa FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed by the books.

Discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Officers returning within three, six, and twelve months from the date of LANDING.

Passengers by this or other First Class Steamers will leave

Tons. H.P.
..... 5000 350 .... 1st Sept.

Steamer leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 A.M. day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Luggage.

Return Tickets available for 17 days, to Naples or Brighton, both from Genoa and Marseilles.

For rates and other information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Kiphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

FOR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

[illegible] account of the Monsoon the

HUNGARIAN

S. N. Co.

LINE OF STEAMERS
AY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
EZ CANAL.

	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.	
G.	Mettel	3,500 550	29th	Aug.
G.	Verona	3,800 550	29th	Sept.
G.	Sturli	4,100 600	29th	Oct.
G.	Ragusin	3,500 550	29th	Nov.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
BRINDISI..... Rs. 500 Rs. 120
TICKETS are now issued available for SIX following rates :—

1st Class. 2nd Class.
BRINDISI..... Rs. 800 Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's Agent launch will be in attendance at the Apollo bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail. 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100 600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 25, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,030	Wilson	8th Sept.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	28th Sept.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

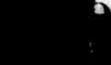
The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1884, of Rupees twenty-two and annas twelve per share, will be paid on presentation of share certificates at the registered office of the Company, Fassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 28th August, 1884.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED
Acting General Manager.
Bombay, Aug. 23, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF PARCELS "TO PAY."

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that Parcels not containing articles of a dangerous or perishable nature may now be booked "to pay," if so desired by the sender, over this and all other Railways in India, with which this Railway has a through booking arrangements.

En. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 23rd of August, 1884.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given to shareholders that the FOURTH and FIFTH CALLS of Rs. 25 each per share are made payable into the National Bank of India on the following dates :—

15th September, 1884, fourth call of Rs. 200 per share.
15th October, 1884, fifth call of Rs. 200 per share.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed to such shareholders as will pay the amounts of these calls before the due dates.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged (under Article 32 of the Articles of Association) on the unpaid amounts of these calls after the due dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ધનજીશા ખીમજી, મંત્રી, ખજાનચી & ધનજી,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 1st September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHEMICAL FOOD, or COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES. —Of great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations. Per bottle—Re. 1-0 and 1-12.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE—An invaluable Remedy for General Debility proceeding from [illegible] climates; almost a specific in cases of [illegible] and want of nervine power arising from [illegible] or bodily exertion. Rs. 1-8 and 3-8.

TREACHER'S ABSORBENT LOZENGES, Re. 0-12 per box. For Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, &c.

TREACHER'S ORANGE QUININE WINE. Re. 0-12 per box. A Light and Elegant Tonic and promoter of Appetite and Digestion. A most agreeable vehicle for Cod Liver Oil. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S ESSENCE OF QUININE. A concentrated and most valuable preparation of quinine. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S SPECIALITE COD LIVER OIL.—This is prepared from the fresh fish, and undergoes a special process of purification which renders it almost free from taste and smell, and yet does not affect its well-known medicinal properties. Re. 1 per bottle.

TREACHER'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM. —An elegant preparation of the finest Cod Liver Oil, emulsified by a new process which renders the oil quite tasteless. It is readily assimilated and being free from nauseous taste, can be taken without discomfort by both Ladies and Children. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.—This combination in convenient and portable form, is a most reliable remedy for sluggish Liver, and will be found of great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Headache, Costiveness and other derangements of the stomach and bowels. Re. 1-8 and 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, &c.

[illegible] and most [illegible] latest improvements and additions.

ELECTRIC BELLS, complete with Battery.

ELECTRIC INVALID ALARM BELL, complete with Battery.

ELECTRIC LAMPS, with cone reflectors and automatic movement.

BICHROMATE BATTERIES, ½ pt., 1 pt., 2 pts., 4 pts. and 6 pts. cells.

BICHROMATE BATTERY, set of 6 cells, in Mahogany frame, sufficiently powerful to heat platinum Wire, and decompose water.

BUNSEN'S BATTERY (CARBON), 1 pt., 2 pt. and 3 pt. cells.

DANIEL'S BATTERY, 2 pt. and 4 pt. cells.

DANIEL'S BATTERIES, 6 cells and 12 cells.

GROVE'S BATTERIES, Platinum, ½ pt. and 1 pt. cell.

GROVE'S BATTERIES, 6 cells in a Tray.

SMEE'S BATTERIES.

LECLANCHE CELLS, with porous pots, Patent constant for Electric Bells, &c., 1 pt., 1½ pt. and 2 pt. cells.

LECLANCHE CELLS, new and improved agglomerate Batteries, 1 pt., 1½ pt. and 2 pt. cells.

FIRING BATTERIES (Silvertown) for Blasting purposes.

INDUCTION COILS, Ruhmkorffs Nos. 0 to 6.

GALVANOMETERS, VOLTAMETERS, MAGNETS.

INSULATED WIRE, HENLEY'S DISCHARGERS.

Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
ANALYTICAL AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 28th August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. Masonry and Excavation, Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before noon of the 14th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary,
25th of August, 1884.

WHITE TEETH & SWEET BREATH.

ORRISALINE,

A CHOICE, FRAGRANT AND DELIGHTFUL LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

THIS ELEGANT LIQUID DENTIFRICE has been extensively patronised by the public for nearly a decade, and is growing rapidly in favour. It is absolutely free from anything likely to have an injurious effect upon the enamel of the teeth or the delicate covering of the mouth and gums. The medicinal substances entering into its composition exert a direct detergent action on partially decayed teeth and a resolvent and alterative action on the tartar and mucous found adhering to teeth and gums which have been neglected. It speedily removes animalcules which form on uncleaned teeth, checks the formation of tartar, strengthens the gums, and imparts a *delightful fragrance to the breath*. Price per bottle—Re. 1-8.

*** The following are excerpts from some of the many testimonials received :—

A Native Rajah writes—"Please send me another dozen of your Orrisaline immediately, I require it for daily use. It is a beautiful cleanser of the teeth."

A Military Officer says.—"Your Orrisaline has only to be more widely known to supercede all other similar preparations."

A Member of the C. S. (who has used it for years) writes—"The most fragrant and effective liquid dentifrice extant."

A Native Zemindar states—"The best liquid *munjun* I have ever used."

A Lady mentions in her letter to us—"My teeth have never before been so white and clean, and my mouth so comfortably pure as they have since using your Orrisaline. It is really an excellent preparation."

ORRISALINE DENTIFRICE.—This unique tooth powder has been prepared to be used in conjunction with ORRISALINE in those cases where the enamel of the teeth is discolored from constitutional or other causes. If used at regular intervals the result will be REALLY WHITE TEETH. Price per box—Re. 1-8.

ORRISALINE TOOTH PASTE.—This is composed of the same ingredients as Orrisaline Dentifrice in the form of a paste. Price per pot—Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
POONA & BOMBAY.
FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF INDIA BY PARCEL POST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED. Price—8 As.

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

AN ANSWER TO MR. GORST, M.P.,

BY GRATTAN GEARY.

Bombay Gazette Office.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited, will be received here up to 15th September next.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN [illegible]MMOND, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take delivery of their [illegible]ective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, [illegible]th August, 1884. Agents.

TOUGHENED GLASS IN SETS, GYMKHANA CRICKET IN VARIETY, BILLIARD TABLES [illegible]T by Geo. Wright and Co., and consignments of other goods FOR SALE AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Apply to
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, with a Sitting-room, Dining-room, and one Bed-room. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, vacated by Dr. Maconachie. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "THE WILDERNESS" at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Ld.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS AND GUNNIES.

TENDERS are invited for supplying Hoops and Gunnies to the above Company for the ensuing season. Samples may be obtained at the office, of the undersigned.

Sealed tenders will be received at the Company's office, No. 23, Apollo-street, Fort, up to 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, after which hour no tenders will be received.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

HARVEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a TENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Re. 14 per share has been declared and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, to shareholders on the Register on the 27th instant, on production of their share certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes-street, and to shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. David Sassoon and Company of that city, at their office, No. 104, Clive-street.

By order,
SADANAND BALKRISHNA,
Bombay, 27th August, 1884. Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUNCHORE-DASS VITHLDASS has CONTRACTED to SELL to me the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim in and to the said premises or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to my attorney, Mr. PESTANJEE KAVASJEE, Solicitor, at his office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same may be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, assessed formerly under No. 40 and now under No. 62 by the Collector of Assessment, situation the south side of Erskine-road in the subdistrict of Bhoolesh[illegible], containing by admeasurement one hundred ninety-one and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books [illegible] Collector of land revenue under No. 218, and bounded on the east by the property of Memon Haji Esmail Hasham, on the west by the house of Merwanjee [illegible]rwanjee, on the north by the Erskine-road, and on the south by the Borah-street, and which is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ruchoredass Vithuldass,—this 26th day of August, 1884.

I Mark of
HAJI CASSUM HAJI GUNNY.

NOTICE is hereby given that DINSHAW NOWROJEE BELGAUMWALLA has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim in and to the said premises or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same may be considered as waived.

All those pieces or parcels of Government lands or grounds with the dwelling houses and ranges of chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady 6th lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Byculla subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 814 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 2134, 2134, 2135, and 2136, new No. 9235, old Survey Nos. 764, 765, and 766, and new Survey No. 4455, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Khetwady 6th lane, on or towards the west partly by the property of Ragoba Pandurung, partly by the property of Bapoo Dowjee, partly by the property of Dada Nilajee, partly by the property of Mulwia Topelay and partly by the property of Babajee Mallee, on or towards the north by a temple owned by Gungaji Bhimji and on or towards the south by the property of Dadabhai Moolwajee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 119 and 1-0, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dinshaw Nowrojee Belgaumwalla. —Dated this 27th August, 1884.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

CARD AND OTHER GAMES.

	Rs. a.
Game of Gwalior	38 0
Do. Malahkoff	10 8
Draught Boards	2 0
In Statu Quo Chess-Board	30 0
Portable B. C. D. Boards	6 0
Cribbage Rs. 1-8, 2-0, 2-8, 3-0 and	9 0
Card Counters, per box	0 12
Pope Joan Boards	5 0
Snap	0 12
Illustrated Proverbs, 2 Series each	0 12
Who's Sir Roger	0 12
Happy Families	0 12
White Cat	0 12
Picture Pumbichook	0 12
Game of Ujiji	0 12
Game of Hide and Seek, 3 Series each	0 12
Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries each	0 12
Sovereigns of England	0 12
Bride	0 12
Kingdoms of Europe, 2 Series each	0 12
Game of London Post	0 12
Do. do. Parole	0 12
Anno Mundi	0 12
Do. Domini	0 12
Realm	0 12
Game of Mayday	0 12
Floral Snap	0 12
Game of Quits	0 12
Counties of England, 3 Series each	1 8
Wedding	1 8
World's Parliament	1 8
Boat Puzzle	3 8
Maze	2 0
Snake and Bird Puzzle	1 0
Numerical Puzzle	1 0
Puzzling Rings	1 8
Wonderful Proverb Puzzle	0 8
Boxes of Conjuring Tricks, Rs. 5, 7-8, 10-0, 15-0 36-0 and	42 0
Game of Gobang	5 0
Cannonade	10 8
Game of Patchesi	1 0
Do Cingalese	2 8
Future Loto	7 8
Geographical Loto	7 8
Floral Loto	7 8
Historical Loto	7 8
Music Loto	7 8
Game of Tigers and Goats	2 8
Indoor Prisoner's Base	2 8
Game of Harlequin	2 8
Matrimonial Dominoes	3 8
Game of Excelsior	3 8
Do Fishponds	6 0
Do Faces	6 8
Do Schimmell	2 8
Do Squails	5 0
Do Attack and Defence	5 0
Do Tournaments	10 8
Whitworth Gun	12 8
Moorish Fort	10 8
Game of Merelles	4 8
Do the Goose	0 12
Do Fox and Geese	2 8
Do Parachute Top	2 8
Do Free Lance	3 8
Planchette	4 0
Game of Blockade	7 0
Do Railway Traffic	5 0
Do Non-Plus	5 0
Pontoons	8 8
Game of Imperial Contest	3 8
King of the Castle	7 0
Royal Cabinet of Games	45 0
Bezique, for two Players, Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, and	4 8
Bezique Markers per pair	1 8
Agon	3 8
Game of Steeplechase	3 8
Cavendish Whist Markers each	2 0
Sets of Chessmen, Rs. 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, and	22 0
Draughtsmen, Rs. 4-8, 6, and	7 8
Backgammon and Draught Boards, from Rs. 2-0 to	15 0
Playing Cards, from 12 as. to	2 4
Bezique for two players (Sandalwood Box and Ivory Markers)	25 0

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision, aided by a staff of competent Assistants. All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, net, Cash, duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India), also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application, as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price

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FORBES-STREET.

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On a purchase of *three cases* and upwards of one or different brands we allow a Cash Discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, off our Credit rates.

Per single case at 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
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36 2	AMONTILLADO FINO. Exceedingly choice with great aroma ..... White "	38 0

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Cash. Rs. a.		Per case Credit. Rs. a.
11 8	* BORDEAUX, a light Wine, with good flavour ..... Gold Capsule	12 0
14 8	* MEDOC SUPERIEUR, a nice soft Wine, and *highly recommended* ..... Black "	15 0
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21 0	* St. JULLIEN, an elegant Wine, possessing fine bouquet ..... Violet "	22 0
22 13	* CHATEAU LAROSE, a very delicate silky Wine ..... Pink "	24 0
26 10	* CHATEAU MARGAUX, a delicious after-dinner Wine ..... Yellow "	28 0
28 8	* CHATEAU LEOVILLE, soft with rich bouquet ..... Green "	30 0
33 4	* CHATEAU LAFITE, very choice and possessing great body and fragrance ..... Red "	35 0

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

17 2	* BARSAC, delicate flavour ..... Yellow Capsule	18 0
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BURGUNDIES—RED.

17 4	* Beaune, much recommended ..... Violet Capsule	18 0
22 0	* Volnay, a soft silky Wine ..... Green Capsule	23 0
29 8	* Chambertin, full-bodied with rich bouquet ..... Red Capsule	31 0

BURGUNDIES—WHITE.

17 0	* Chablis, light, delicate ..... Yellow Capsule	18 0
24 12	* Meursault, soft and fragrant ..... Gold Capsule...	26 0

* Wines in Pints Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

Sherries and Clarets in Wood Prices on application.

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Menus made Easy; by Nancy Lake	1 8
Biographies of Eminent Soldiers; by Major-General Mitchell	5 12
General Gordon's Letters from the Crimea, the Danube, and America, 1854-1858 Edited by D. C. Boulger	3 4
General Gordon's Reflections in Palestine	2 4
Egypt and the Wonderful Land of the Pharaohs; by W. Oxley. With illustrations.	4 12
Practical Treatise on Manufacture of Bricks, Tiles, Terracotta, &c. By C. T. Davis. Illustrated	18 12
Field Service Hand-book. Vol I, Field Artillery	3 4
Mrs. Leach's Family Dressmaker. April to July	0 8
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Reminiscences of an Indian Official; by General Sir O. Cavenagh	6 12
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Regimental Legends; by J. S. Winter	1 4
Year Book of Scientific and Learned Societies	4 12
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Wild Tribes of the Soudan; by F. L. James	13 4
Naval and Military Magazine; illustrated, part I; (the Magazine) annual subscription	1 8
Companion to the United States Pharmacopœa, with over 600 illustrations, by O. Oldbury and O. A. Wall	18 12
Therapeutic Hand-book to the United States Pharmacopœa, by R. T. Edes	9 8
Young Ladies' Complete Guide to Work Table	1 0
Maw's Marine Engineering, 2 vols	40 0
A Treatise on Earth and other Minerals and Mining; by D. C. Davis	7 12
Diseases of the Heart and Thoracic Aorta; by B. Bramwell	
The Accomplisher's Guide and Field Book adapted for India. By Major King Harman, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged	3 8
Stoneworking Machinery. By M. Powis Bale.	5 12
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English Caricature and Satire on Napoleon I.; by J. Ashton with 115 illustrations by the author 2 vols	17 8
Indian and English Exchange Tables. From 1s. 6d. to 2s. per rupee; by F. A. D. Mercer. New edition extended to thirty seconds of a penny	12 0
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Inner Life of Syria. By Mrs. R. Burton	3 12
The Annual Register; A Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad in the year

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27.

CONSOLS were ⅛ lower yesterday at 100⅜, but with this exception the regular quotations from the London stock exchange as furnished by Reuter show no alteration.

In General Produce we have barely to note a partial decline of 3d. in Calcutta Rapeseed and 1d. per cental in Liverpool in No. 1 White Wheat to arrive, other things being unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed with a hardening tendency, the sales for the day being estimated at 10,000 bales including 1,900 Surats. There is no change in prices either on the spot or to arrive, but in New York futures are higher again by 3 points, December being now quoted at 10·32 cents per lb. The receipts at the port continue insignificant, the following being a comparison for the current month with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Tuesday's Receipts	1,000	2,000	2,000
Four days do	2,000	3,900	10,100
Since 1st Augt.	10,000	41,000	33,000

The market here to-day has been somewhat firmer in tone. Some little enquiry has been manifested for export mainly for Dholleras and Bhowniggurs, but we are not aware of actual business having resulted. For new crops a nominal advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy is named, but as before there are neither *bona fide* sellers not buyers in the market.

WHEAT is arriving pretty freely, but the buying to cover freight engagements keeps up the rupee price notwithstanding the depression at home. No. 1 Pesny we still quote at Rs. 26-12 to Rs. 27 per candy.

LINSEED is in light supply, and Rs. 5-13 per cwt. remains the quotion.

FREIGHTS to-day are more depressed than ever. Rates are reported to have been done in the Clan Sinclair for Liverpool at 12s. 6d. for wheat, and for Antwerp 17s. 6d. has been done. Even at these figures no quantity of cargo is procurable, and a few of the steamers now on the berth must get away before there is any chance of a recovery.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods exhibit no quotablechange About an average business is being done from second hands at former prices. Coals are firmer owing to the drop in homeward freights and the consequent difficulty of getting tonnaged outwards.

EXCHANGE has been dull with next to nothing doing. The market is lower to the extent that demand bank bills cannot now be had over 1s. 7⅛d., and France are down to Frs. 2.07½. This latter, however, is due to the fall in exchange between London and Paris. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7⅛	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 15-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits do.	do.	,,
France do.	do.	2·07½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The report that one of the native States has come out as a large buyer of Fours has produced quite a reaction in the market. Sellers have not only stopped bearing, but have started covering in their short interest, and the quotation has been advanced to Rs. 96½ buyers. In Fours and-a-half business has been done at Rs. 101¼.

SHARES.—There are no signs of any improvement in Mill shares which are still very depressed, and in some cases Rs. 5 to 10 lower again. Bank of Bombay have declined to Rs. 750.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt	Rs. paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	14p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	1 do.	350
Bank of Western India	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
Exchange Bank of India	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 5	Rs. 15	770
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15		240

PRESS COMPANIE

Akbar Cotton	100	5,000	2,250	Rs. 125		900
Akola Press Co	25	500	all	Rs. 50		450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.		425
Albert Press Co. (Ahmedabad)	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100		1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30		335
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		550
Benar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65		600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,600	250	all	..		40
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500	..		1,200
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50		1,425
Dawkes M. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30		170
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15)		1,120
Fort Press Co	150	325	6,500	35)		3,125
Ganesh Press Co.	200	500	all	45 p.c.		550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	453	500	500	..		335
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct		500
Mahomedi Ginning Co	600	250	250	Rs. 25		337½
Manekji Petit Mill Co.	2000	125	125	..		125
Mofussil Co.	1,200	100	100	Rs. 45		120
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25		210½
Printers of W. Press	500	.....	500	100		700
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—		575
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	318	2,000	750	Rs. 50		500
Shanon Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150		1,275
Volkart Press Co.	200	90	500	25		515
	450	90		60		775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	600	90		1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	182		533½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	10,000	100	100	Rs. 5		105
Alfred Mills	1,800	500	500	181p.c.		510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 42½		745
Bhowanigur Mills	4,800	100	100	..		21
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		940
Byculla Spinning Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..		205
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	50	Rs. 30		690
Connaught Mills	500	500	50	..		93
Cooria Mills	900	100	1,100	Rs. 40		7·0
D. Spinning	900	2,000	all	nil		385
Express S. & W. Co.	120	600	all	Rs. 37½		755 xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	600	45		745
Gokuldas & Co.	1,000	500	5 xd	20		510
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..		408
Hindustan	1,800	1,000	1,000	..		755
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	60		700
Hirabehdaspiamji Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		1,225
Imapl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	..		685
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	900	1,000	all	..		965
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,100	500	400	..		440
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	1,000	500	500	Rs. 55		680
Jewraj Shalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		1,110
Kaiser-i-Hind	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		800
Khatao Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45		935
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	Rs. 5		126 xd
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	15p.c.		2,400 xd
Mahalukmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		830
Manchester Twisting	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60		1,233½
Mangalore Spinning Co.	500	250	250	Rs. 22		252½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		1,380
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		735
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		945
Oriental S. & W. Co. Ld.	4,000	625	625	Rs. 30		600
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	40	400	Rs. 14		215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½		205
Premier Spinning and Weaving Company	1,500	500	500	30		170
Rassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,425
Sasjeebhoy Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..		1,385
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.		945
Southern Mills	800	800	5,0·0	Rs. 20		380
Western India S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		535

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	1,750	200	150	Rs.	125
Bathum, Pilot Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	151
Bapty Co. Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	137
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	10)	100
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	300	..	355
Bombay saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1125	100	100	Rs. 5	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,000
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,000
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	...	55
Cash Credit at	1,500	100	100	..	57
Cooper, Mahon & Co., Ld.	1,125	100	100	..	
Indian Insurance Surveyship Association	1,900	100	75		123
Kalyan Mud Gold Mining Co., Limited	43,000		5	..	34
Karwarbee Ice Co.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	600	500	250	35p. a.	225
Kamp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	345
Mahomedee Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Mercantile Guarantee Security Life Insurance Company	6,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	53
Oriental Assurance Association	5,000	20	2	10 p.c.	25
Peirce and Co. Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,400
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Swiss Bank Co. Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1·8	14
Thacoor & Co., Ld.	2,157	500	all	Rs. 12	1,150
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	155
	1,000	125	50	Rs. 2	77

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bassano, 1,186 tons, Captain J. Akhurst, sailed yesterday for Hull and NewYork with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. Whitemore, Dr. Bartholomeus, Major Holdich, Hospl. Asst. Shaik Rujjet, d 16 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Oriental (s)	Tice	Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Henry Balkow (s).	Haiss	Persian Gulf.
	Baghdad (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee.
	Bassano (s)	Atkin	Hull, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Glen Drummond, to London.
Glenlee, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
22 Baron Aberdare.....Parker.....London.....May 14.
Carbet Castle.....Davies.....London.....
23 Rapootana (s).....Jones.....Colombo, Aug. 10.
Cocanada (s).....Moffat.....Rangoon, Aug. 16.
Corona.....Hell.....Liverpool, May 17.
Marpesia.....Bewley.....Liverpool, June 1.
Glenfinlas.....Flynn.....Liverpool, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22.—Steamers Taisang, Busheer, Arratoon Apcar, and Bhundara.
Aug. 23.—Steamer Valetta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
23 Night Hawk.....New Zealand.
25 Valetta (s).....Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
23 Sirsa (s).....Calcutta.
24 C. Macpherson (s).....London.
Darien (s).....Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—107 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowsajee ; 25 bales paper, M. A. M. Surufally ; 10 kegs medicine other sorts, Treacher and Co.
City of Carthage s—150 runlets tar, E. Allybhoy ; 50 cases copper sheets, Punnett and Co.
Cameo s—212 kegs paints, N. Surufally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—10 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowsajee ; 60 cases clocks, Merwanjee Curseejee ; 500 boxes bar soap, Abdoollaly Shaik Adum.
City of Carthage s—55 packages beer, Lyon and Co ; 500 boxes bar soap, Ebrahim Hajee Allarakhia ; 11 cases copper and brass wires, Owen and Okell ; 250 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Anglo Indian s—15 cases gin, Sorabjee Rustomjee Sons ; 30 cases whiskey, the Bombay Club ; 101 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowsajee.
Rohilla s—6 cases noto paper, M. A. M. Surufally.
Bintang s—40 cases genoa, Dhunjeebhoy Cowsajee.
Brindisi s—20 casks empty bottles, A. Hyderally ; 7 cases books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co ; 14 cases varnish, Dosabhoy Bullamanjee.

FROM GENOA.

China s—25 cases vermouth and 8 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—25 cases tobacco, Gul Jeewanjee and Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Elecktra s—3 bales tobacco, J.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

161-84—Payne G. and S.—Abdul Kadur Haji Mahomed vs. C. A. Turner and others—Craigie, L. and O. and Thakurdas and D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.
176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsingji Soorsangji vs Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.
46-84—Macfarlane and E.—Tookaram Balajee vs. J. Donald and others.—Payne G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For Judgment.
362-81—M. M. Munshi.—Chatoorbhooj Morarji and others vs. L. C. Pereira.—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
In the matter of Act 34 of 1850 and in the matter of Khatao Rowji, a lunatic.
Little S. F. and N.—Poonja Waiji petitioner—Payne G. and S. for Kesserbai.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
435-82—M. M. Munshi—Sachidanand Swami Koomar vs. Mahadeo Chimnaji Apte and another—Bomonji and H., and Skipsey and Wilkin.—Part heard.
253-83—Knunderao M.—Ghoolbost Mahomed Hasaum and another vs. Mahomed Sub Abdal Rahimon and others—Payne G. and S.
14-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—Macfarlane and E.
45-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Framji Cowasji and another—Macfarlane and E.
46-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Framji Cowasji and others—Macfarlane and E.
259-83—Bomonji and H.—Merwanji Burjorji Mowji vs. Rustomji Nanabhoy Mehta and others—M. M. Munshi.
503-80—Little, S. F. and N.—Khatao Rowji vs. Chunda Ranjee and others—Nanu and H. and Payne G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
187-84—Janardhen G.—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others vs. Dorabji Jewaji Choksi—Payne, G. & S.—Part heard.
122-84—Pestonji K.—Mooljl Jewraj and others vs. Husson Oosman and another—Payne G. and S.
43-83—Payne, G. and S.—Scrabji Nusserwanji Dundas vs. Jumnadas Dooludas—In person.
137-83—Hore, C. and S.—S. Pereira vs. P. de Silva and another—Venayekrao H.
290-81—Tyabji and D.—Narrotumdas Jairam and others vs. Bhugwandas Hurjiwan and others—Little S. F. and N.
296-81—Tyabji and D.—Narrotumdas Jairam and others vs. Bhugwandas Hurjewan and others—Little S. F. and N.
6-82—In person—Borah Currimbhoy Moosaji vs. Rahimon Russool and others—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Holdich, Major, R. E., on service, from England.
Stuart, Surgeon, A. M. D., on leave, from Meerut.
Hickan, Surgeon, A. M. D., on duty, from Quetta.

AUGUST 26.

Porter, Lieut., 24th Madras N. I., on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 27.

Hughes, Surgeon-Major, Medl. Dept., on leave, to Belgaum.
Holdich, Major, R. E., on service, to Quetta.
Barren, Surgeon, 25th Regt. N. L. I., on privilege leave, to Poona.
Porter, Lieut., 24th Madras N.I., on leave, to Broach.
George, Lieut., 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 28, 1884.

Intending competitors in the forthcoming Central India Rifle Meeting at Poona are informed that their entrance fees will be paid. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to be good enough to inform the members of their Companies of this offer. This concession refers to the Bombay Companies only.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10 Artificial teeth (per sonal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c &c &c.

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano	...its	33	per month or Rs	75
Symphonic Lloyd's	..	36	.. or ..	83
Semi-grand, on three legs	..	6	.. or ..	1,3

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KANGA—August 27, at his residence, opposite Chira Bazaar, Mr. Manockji Pardunji Kanga, Contractor, aged 48. The remains of the deceased will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning.
PREMJEE—August 25, at Kalbadevie-road, Premjee Dhurramsey, of McCulloch & Co., aged 36, deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

THE announcement that Lord Wolseley has been appointed to the supreme command in Egypt, and that he will proceed to Cairo immediately, prepares us for a prompt despatch of the relieving force to Khartoum. Thus terminates the misunderstanding between the Horse Guards and the British military authorities at Cairo in regard to the practicability of sending a force to General Gordon's relief by way of the Nile. A week ago we were told that in consequence of the sudden falling of the Nile it was believed to be impossible for the expedition to be despatched by the river, and the route *viâ* Suakim and Berber was believed to be the only alternative. That, at any rate, was the view entertained at Cairo. But at the Horse Guards the "impossible" of the Cairo authorities was repudiated, and we heard as recently as last Saturday that the military authorities at home insisted upon the original arrangements being adhered to, notwithstanding the fall of the Nile—which, by the way, is now rising again. Whatever Lord Wolseley's precise mission may be, it obviously implies that the contention of the Horse Guards has prevailed over that of the authorities in Egypt—that, in a word, the Nile route has prevailed over the Suakim route. The attitude which the Government have adhered to in this matter confirms all that we have recently said as to the obstacles which lay in the way of an advance upon Khartoum *viâ* Suakim and Berber—obstacles which may not perhaps be insurmountable, but which are so great that if there were no other route open to the Government would abandon the expedition, rather than attempt to overcome them. Lord Wolseley, at any rate, is going out to Egypt to prove the possibility of that advance along the Nile which people on the spot have declared to be impossible. We shall all anticipate the result with interest, and with the certainty that no time will be wasted over it. Lord Wolseley's reputation is in a special sense involved in the success of the enterprise, inasmuch as his despatch to Egypt involves a direct overruling of the advice of eminent authorities in Egypt, and he is not likely, if he can help it, to let them have the opportunity of saying that he was wrong, and that they were right. General Gordon, then, will not have long to wait for the relieving force respecting whose coming he anxiously asks in his letter of the 2nd August. But the more we learn of the General's position and of his doings around Khartoum the more difficult is it to understand the grounds of his anxiety. Mr. Stanley believes that he could escape by one of at least three routes. But there is every reason to believe that he could, if he chose, do much more than that. At a very recent date he was harassing the rebels, constantly carrying the war into their quarters, and in many ways giving proof of possessing the means for carrying on offensive operations. A soldier of his calibre, with a seasoned and not inconsiderable force at his disposal, and with seven armed steamers for operations on the river, would at the worst be able to do something more than escape by the skin of his teeth. To that conclusion, at least, the accounts that have lately been received for Egypt seem to point. We shall have to wait a little longer, however, before we are able fully to understand why it is that General Gordon has looked to others to help him to retire from Khartoum. When Lord Wolseley gets to Khartoum we shall learn how far the rescuer's view of his mission differs from that of the rescued. General Gordon has apparently forgotten, if indeed he ever thoroughly knew it, that his own mission to the Soudan was to hand over the Soudan to the Soudanese, and he may be disappointed when he learns how strictly limited are the objects of the expedition whose coming he so anxiously awaits. Had it been merely a question of his own personal safety we believe that General Gordon would have found means of getting out of Khartoum long since. General Gordon's view of his obligations has been undoubtedly chivalrous, but it has gone beyond the scope of the instructions of the Government which sent him thither, and the responsibility for his long detention at Khartoum rests not so much with Her Majesty's Government as with himself.

THE little State of Junaghur has been once again the scene of a collision between the police and certain villagers which has entailed a sad loss of life. It appears that some Makranis, of the village of Inaj, within two miles of the seaport of Verawul, had set themselves against the claims of the sons and grandsons of an old man now dead, who formerly held the village in inam. The semi-military services which the old inamdar rendered in the troubled times became unnecessary, but his sons and grandsons inherited the inam, and held it till some three years ago, when they were driven out by their own adherents. The Durbar appears to have hesitated to take active measures to dispossess the aggressors, being apprehensive that the Makranis might join other outlaws who were then giving trouble. The difficulty with the Maiyas, which resulted in so lamentable a massacre, then arose, and the Durbar was politic enough to let the Makranis alone still longer. The catastrophe which occurred when the State police came into collision with the Maiyas made the Durbar altogether unwilling to risk the consequences of a collision with those who unlawfully held the village of Inaj and refused to allow any officer of the State to enter the place. The matter was submitted to the Bombay Government, which was asked to employ its own officers to bring the Makranis to reason. The Government advised the Nawab not to interfere in the dispute further, but to entrust the settlement to Colonel Scott, the first Assistant to the Political Agency at Rajkote. The Nawab, who remembered what had happened when he undertook to deal with the somewhat similar difficulty on a previous occasion, gladly left the whole responsibility to the Bombay Government. A contemporary, who is not aware apparently of this understanding, which was carefully acted upon, charges the Nawab of Junaghur with the responsibility for what has now occurred, but he was in no way concerned in the unfortunate events which have taken place. The Bombay Government sent, we understand, full instructions to Colonel Scott as to the steps which he was to take to compel the Makranis to return to their allegiance. That officer took with him one hundred and fifty armed police and two guns to Verawul, where he encamped on the 17th instant. A written notice had been sent on, requiring the Makranis to return to good behaviour and submit to the authority of the Durbar. But they refused to receive it, and would not allow the sowar to enter the village. They appear, however, to have received a summons to present themselves at Verawul to discuss matters with Colonel Scott, and on the 18th the headmen appeared before him. But they refused to submit their complaints to the Agency, or to give up their arms. Colonel Scott, who had sent them a safe conduct, allowed them to return to the village to consult with the other villagers, and told them to come back again at eight o'clock the following morning. They did not put in an appearance at the hour appointed, and after waiting until 9 a.m. Colonel Scott marched with one hundred and fifty policemen and ten Agency sowars to Inaj, which he found more or less fortified, with the houses loopholed, and every indication of preparations for a defence. The garrison appears to have consisted of only nineteen stubborn Makrani villagers all told. But they were determined to fight.

In view of what happened, it is to be regretted that the greatly superior force at the disposal of Colonel Scott was not placed so as to surround the villagers and leave them no option but to surrender. An attempt was made to induce the Makranis to submit, but they obstinately refused. They had contrived to procure plenty of ammunition, and they relied on their fortifications. Colonel Scott moved up his guns, and ordered the police to surround the village and disarm the villagers. The latter fired on the gunners and the police, with only too much effect. A general engagement then took place, the villagers fighting from house to house. The guns were brought into play, but apparently more to intimidate than to destroy, for at the end of five hours' fighting it was found that the police had suffered a greater loss in killed and wounded than the Makranis. Of the police and gunners, six were killed and thirteen or fourteen wounded. The Makranis lost their leader, who was killed with three others, and three were wounded. Twelve out of the nineteen Makranis engaged in this unfortunate business escaped, no prisoners having been made, as accounts to hand show. On the whole so far honours of the engagement must be whole, the to the villagers, rather than to the accorded artillery. The general opinion was police and less that it was a great pity that those doubt-courage of these valiant villagers was tutored the test, seeing that they might be put to so easily starved or tired into a few men. However, we have not as yet received render. Scott's account of what occurred, Colonel but right to keep our judgment in ed it is until all the circumstances are made ispense

A PERUSAL of the several letters t recently appeared in our columns onat have ject of Volunteering in Bombay leadhe sub-inference that there is an impres to the that the movement is on the ression abroad tistics of the corps, however, she. The stanot the case, and in the interest that this is ment the impression should be s of the regi-ed, since men are not likely to jonce correct-believed that the movement is n if it is once death. For the seasons 1881-8 ring a natural 1883-84 the number of effici 882-83, and efficients have been, excluding and extra- companies, 383, 444, and 44 ona com-respectively. In the latter year, however, there n addi-tion 71 efficient cadets. For the respectively the capitation grants have b 2,380, or in-cluding the amount earn Therefore, with Rs. 13,800. Comparing 1883 the Cadets, 1882-83, we find that, for the ult companies, there is a decrease in the year men, and of Rs. 215 in the capitation grant when it is remembered that last season it full effects of the death of Captain Tenn it is not possible to suppose that there is real diminution in the vitality of the corps. Much ground for regret, no doubt, exists in respect to the difficulty of access to the range ; but the railway company last season greatly improved the train service, and it was possible to spend an hour and a half at Cooria in the mornings without any great inconvenience or unusually early rising. Every effort has been made to secure a more convenient range, and various sites have been visited by a committee appointed for the purpose, without, however, discovering any spot which offered advantages superior to those of the present range. Nor is it likely that such a spot exists. The native infantry ranges are situated beyond Bandora, and it is improbable that Government would have established ranges at so great a distance were any nearer site available. As regards the expense of shooting, this difficulty will be removed in the coming season. It was decided at the last Regimental Committee meeting that the shooting of the corps should be encouraged by the issue of ammunition for practice at greatly reduced rates, and though the details are not yet settled, there is little doubt that no cause for complaint will exist hereafter. We also observe that the entrance fees of intending competitors in the forthcoming Central India Rifle meeting will be paid by the corps. This is a concession that should be greatly appreciated by the Volunteers.

IT is not easy to understand why the London newspapers describe the French bombardment of the arsenal of Foochow on Saturday last as "merciless." No details have been received in this country which would show that there was any exceptional inhumanity in the operation. War is cruelty, as General Sherman cynically informed the luckless inhabitants of the Southern States through which he made his famous march. A bombardment is not usually made with sugar-plums. But if any place may be legitimately subjected to that ordeal, it is surely a great military arsenal ten miles from an inhabited city, and defended not only by Chinese earthworks, but by casemated forts with heavy rifled ordnance of the most modern pattern. How do the London newspaper writers imagine this or any other war can be carried on if an enemy's arsenal, duly fortified and held by a large garrison, cannot be attacked without incurring the stigma of "mercilessness ?" The Chinese very naturally lost far more heavily than did their assailants —one thousand killed and three thousand wounded, numbers which no one can verify and are probably exaggerated. The French only own to twenty-one killed and wounded, and the loss of a torpedo boat. But the disparity of suffering only proves that the Chinese preferred to endure it rather than haul down their flag and own themselves beaten. They are entitled to credit for their endurance ; but it is absurd to accuse the French of inhumanity because they continued for three hours a bombardment which the enemy's constancy had prevented attaining its object.

INSTALLATION OF THE THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, AUGUST 24.

TO-DAY the young Thakore Saheb of Gondal enters upon the rule of his Principality under the brightest auspices, but he has chosen to have his installation prefaced by several interesting ceremonies which will further mark the importance of his accession, and it will therefore be necessary to leave for another letter any description of the durbar and the subsequent proceedings. The opening of a public library and municipal hall—the laying of the foundation-stone of a series of State workshops, and the dedication of a park to the people—such are the important works to precede the ceremony of the day. A nobler record of public usefulness could scarcely be exhibited by any State possessing infinitely greater resources, although these institutions indicate, with regard to Gondal territory, the prosperity of the land as well as the enlightenment of its ruler. For the past fourteen years Thakore Saheb Bhagvatsinhjee and the State of Gondal have been under the charge of the Government, his father having died suddenly on 1870 when on a visit to Bombay. His heir was at that time only four years of age. To Rajkumar College at Rajkote, that institution which is accomplishing such great results in the education of the native princes of Kattywar, he owes his liberality it owes its existence, the young Thakore was sent. His college career, under such earnest educationalists as Mr. Chester Macnaghten, the principal, and Professor F. G. Selby, was most successful, and he left the institution as striking an example of the wisdom of the course of training he had undergone as his relative, the Thakore of Bhownuggur. His recognition of indebtedness to the College was shown by a considerate and handsome gift of several well-filled book-cases. His Highness further had the advantage last year of a tour in Europe, accompanied by Mr. G. E. Hancock, and his travels have left such a pleasant impression on his mind that he has hopes of being able to arrange a similar tour at some future date.

At the outset Gondal State was administered direct under the Kattywar agency, Major Goodfellow taking up the appointment of assistant to the Political Agent. Major Scott for several years also acted in this capacity, and in 1878, when Government determined to introduce a joint administration, this officer and Azam Jeyashankar Lalshankar became the Administrators. For the last few years Major J. L. Nutt has been the Acting Joint-Administrator, and during the past six months the young Thakore has gained a practical insight into the administrative working of the State by filling the place previously occupied by the native official. The system has proved an undoubted success. The resources of the State have been developed ; communications between the districts and neighbouring States facilitated ; the revenue so increased that vast sums have been spent annually on public works, education, general improvements, and railway construction ; departments ranging over the whole area of

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRESS ON THE LATE BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, AUGUST 26.

The French press angrily condemn the criticisms which have appeared in several English newspapers describing the late bombardment by Admiral Courbet's fleet as of a merciless character.

THE LOSSES AT THE FOOCHOW BOMBARDMENT.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 27.

The Chinese loss at the recent bombardment at Foochow amounted to one thousand killed and three thousand wounded, whilst the French loss is killed and wounded was twenty-one.

The report that a French war vessel had been sunk is now contradicted, but one of the torpedo vessels was destroyed.

THE SUPREME COMMAND IN EGYPT.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Lord Wolseley has been appointed to the supreme command in Egypt, and will proceed to Cairo immediately.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUKI, AUGUST 27.

The division for the Zhob expedition marches from Quetta in two columns, and assembles at Duki.

The first division is expected to arrive at Duki about the 26th September, and the second division about the 28th September.

The 4th Punjab Native Infantry march from Dera Ghazi Khan about the 14th September, arriving at Duki on the 27th September.

A wing of the Worcestershire Regiment from Nusserabad and Neemuch arrives at Duki on the 27th September, and the 1st Bengal Native Infantry about the same date.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WRECK OF THE AVEYRON.

ADEN, AUGUST 25.

Before leaving Guardafui, the shipwrecked crew of the Aveyron set fire to the wreck. Only one accidental death occurred.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 27.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Ancona, with the English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at eleven o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST. 26.

S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, is morning.

ADEN, AUGUST, 26.

S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward alcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here

COLOMBO, AUGUST 27.

Tasmania from Suez arrived.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

l Cotton market closed with a ency. Surats quiet.

otton market closed dull.

llers.. 4⅜

market has been quiet but steady.

.. 5-6

.. 6-6

.. 0-9½

cent. .. 80½

.. 100

for account .. 100⅛

ng Loan .. 107¼

h Rentes .. 107

.. 50⅜

PH LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 27.)

NATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, fect.

Via Teheran, perfect. *Via* nes, perfect.

perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.

perfect. *Via* Amoor, inter-

ect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

t. Amoy-Shanghai and Amoy- pted. During the interrup- Shanghai and Amoy-Hongkong t by best means without change

R READINGS.

T, August 26.

.. .. 78·8

August 27.

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.. .. 78·3

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.. .. 83·7

ner applied yesterday ion to his acceptance ,07,295 for raising the ht of four feet. Mr. gly against spending ment of the existing has already been nsa scheme. But agreed as to the lai supply, inas- ten years to be hey should make irs by taking every rovide against the amine in the event . Another subject of eport of a Committee n to consider the pro- the provision of nent regarding l-pox hospitals in Bombay. The d, on the motion of Dr. Blanc, that suggestions of the Committee met roval of the Corporation a grant of e made from the surplus cash balance for the erection of one of the cholera recommended in the report. The Council de this limited recommendation pendin ete estimate of the financial position of the cipality.

THE recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. G. A. Marinitech as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay has been confirmed by the Home Government.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Jacob Steiner as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay.

WE have received the following communication from the Secretariat :—Letter from the Officiating Political Resident, Aden, No. 288-1882, dated 12th August, 1884 : "In continuation of my letter No. 273-1834 of the 9th instant, I have the honour to report that the following telegram was received from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt, dated Cairo, 9th idem :—'Quarantine Board decided that arrivals Bussorah free from to-day, though importation of all kinds rags, carpets, and effects for use still prohibited.' In accordance with the above, pratique is now granted to all arrivals at Aden from Bussorah."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Muscat on the 18th instant, says :—"The hot weather is now nearly over, and we are enjoying pleasant weather. Owing to the heavy rain in February and March last, the date harvest is very abundant this year. A few months ago there were some rumours of a coalition of the tribes against His Highness Seyyed Toorkee, but they turned out to be groundless. It was also reported that the notorious freebooter Hamood-el-Jaafee was contemplating a raid on Batinah, but his scheme was frustrated by some tribes well-disposed towards His Highness. So there is a fair prospect now of an unruffled state of affairs continuing for some time to come."

WE learn that the authorities of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway have at last determined to light the Jeypore railway station with gas, and Mr. S. J. Tellery, the gas engineer, has commenced the work.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF JHEEND contemplates using gas in his fine new city of Sungroor. The estimates, we hear, have been completed, and the work has been entrusted to Messrs. Henry Forbaro and Co., of Calcutta.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF JODPORE has sustained a serious loss by the death of his favourite importation, Empress. The man died of fever in her stables last week. Empress, which was the property of Mr. Mayo, ran second for the Sydney Gold Cup, and subsequently won the Coolabation Handicap. She gave Favo, the winner of the Gold Cup, nearly 3 stone.

THE elections of the deputies for the Deputies House in Lisbon took place on the 10th instant. Three official candidates, namely Senhores Carvalho, Mendia, and Pedro Correa, were elected without opposition to represent Portuguese India.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Vaman Shivram Apte's "Student's English-Sanskrit Dictionary." We have no doubt it will be gratefully received by those for whom it is intended. In the compilation of the work every care seems to have been taken to lessen the difficulties of students who may consult it. The study of Sanskrit has of late years received a certain impetus, and the work before us has fully supplied the want which was consequently felt for a cheap work of reference. Its literary accuracy is very well spoken of by many qualified to speak with authority on the subject. As a special feature of the work it may be mentioned that, in giving the proper idiomatic rendering of an English word or phrase, passages are quoted, wherever possible, from classical Sanskrit authors, in which the word or phrase is used in that peculiar sense. But we are afraid that the attempt to give the meaning of all words derived from the same root, under one head, will cause unnecessary confusion, which will not be compensated by the advantages claimed for the arrangement by Mr. Apte. We hope, however, the work will meet with the success it deserves, and find a ready sale.

THE Edinburgh papers publish full reports of the fiftieth annual meeting of the Royal Association for the promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland. Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater is the representative of the Association in Bombay, and through his exertions a large number of subscribers have been enrolled, not only in this Presidency, but in Bengal and Madras. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson being one of the most liberal supporters of the Association. India, however, has been rather unfortunate in regard to the prizes which the Association award not a single prize having fallen to the lot of an Indian subscriber, though several have gone to Canada, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Mauritius. But this circumstance should not discourage the subscribers. The association, which is the first of the kind established in the United Kingdom, is doing good work, and is deserving of support. Since the establishment of the Association in 1833, the amount subscribed has been £235,000, which has been applied by the various committees of management to the purchase of paintings and sculpture for the members, to the production of engravings and illustrated works for circulation amongst the subscribers, and to the purchase of paintings towards the formation of a National Gallery of Modern Art. As regards the presentation work for the ensuing year, 1885, the Committee have resolved that it shall consist of a selection of photogravures or engravings of some of the most characteristic and the best known paintings by Sir William Fettes Douglas.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as follows in regard to the Infant Marriage question :—Mr. Malabari's proposals are unlikely to be adopted by Government, and it is unnecessary to discuss their soundness. The remarkable fact about them is the light they throw on Hindu society in the present age. We have the spectacle of intelligent Hindu gentlemen imploring the Government to assist them to carry out a social reform which they say is desired by the educated portion of the community, and giving as an argument the fact that they dare not themselves move in the face of caste prejudices and priestly opposition. It is indeed a melancholy confession of weakness, and a striking testimony to the truth of many of the hard sayings in which the opponents of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill indulged. The only advice which can be tendered to Mr. Malabari is to be of good heart, and to rely on the common-sense and courage of educated men like himself in his crusade against ignorance and prejudice.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, in alluding to Dr. Temuljee's lecture on puerperal fever amongst the Parsees, runs a tilt against the customs which are observed by the Parsees during the period of child-birth. He says :—

The treatment meted out, on religious grounds, to women, and more especially to women in their hours of weakness, is nothing short of barbarous ; and it is due, indirectly to Dr. Nariman's credit that he, a Parsee, should have had the courage to get up and say so publicly. He has made mistakes, and it is a relief to be able, on Dr. Blaney's word, to believe that he is wrong in his contention as to the increasing prevalence of this fever among the Parsees and the likelihood of an epidemic in the city. That is a matter which I must leave to the experts, who, it may be said, are hard at work over it. But the barbarous character—I do not wish to be offensive, but I cannot be induced to use any word for what the special treatment to which Parsee women are subjected, and the selfish conservatism which persists in regarding the maintenance of such a system as bound up with the welfare of the race here and hereafter, are evils which all can appreciate. I do not forget that the stoutest opposition to reform is probably to be expected from the suffering and ignorant women themselves, and I am unable to say whether Dr. Temuljee has hit a happy moment when something effectual may be done. But an honest native attempt to reform a native abuse deserves every Englishman's warmest sympathy, and Dr. Temuljee's movement is a movement of that kind.

A CALCUTTA paper says that M. Joubert carried away from Calcutta, as the fruits of his labour in connection with the recent Exhibition, Rs. 20,000. Considering the magnitude of the undertaking and the risk involved, this is not a very handsome return.

THE route to Herat which the Indian portion of the Delimitation Commission will take, by way of Nushki, is practically unknown to Europeans. It was traversed by Christie in 1810, and his account shows that the chief difficulty is in connection with the water-supply in the Biluch Desert. Nushki is, as the crow flies, about 110 miles to the south-west of Quetta ; the camel track which serves as a road goes due west from Nushki over an arid plain to Rudbar on the Helmund, about 200 miles ; and Colonel Ridgeway's party will then have to traverse another 250 miles through Seistan before they reach Farrah on the direct Herat-Kandahar road. From Farrah to Herat is about 140 miles, and from Herat to Sarrakhs about 200 ; so that the total journey from the Bolan to the Tejend will be over 900 miles.

A REPORT from beyond the frontier states that Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, the emissary to Kabul, arrived at Kabul on the fifth day after leaving Peshawur. Sirdar Dad Mahomed Khan had made every preparation to receive him, and had appointed five sowars at each stage to accompany him as a body-guard. Ameer Abdul Rahman Khan is reported to have sent two trustworthy messengers—Miyan Azim Gul, a Kaka Khey, and Jan Mahomed Mohmond—to Swat to induce the Chiefs of that country to go to Kabul. A jirga is being held in Swat on the subject. Malik Ahmad Khan and Malik Taj Nur Khan expressed their opinions in favour of going ; Khan on the other hand Malik Mahomed Khan ing ; but Khan Rosa and Malik Zud Khan rose and declared that the Ameer was treacherous and cruel, and that if the Swatis were tired of their independence, they had better go over willingly to the English Government.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Statesman* :—"I got a look at the Delimitation Commission's papers, and there is really nothing in them more than I have telegraphed. It is a most disappointing file. I expected great things, and found only a lot of letters between the Government of India and the Amir : the Government of India trying to persuade the Amir that his own interests required him to look after the Afghan frontier, and the Amir in his turn trying to squeeze a little more money out of the Government of India. A lot of froth and compliments, and—nothing more."

NEWS comes from Quetta that the *jalsa* at Mustong has come to a conclusion. Mr. Duke, the Political Officer for Khelat, is still in Mustong ; but the native chiefs have dispersed from the place, and several of them have returned to Quetta, amongst them being Gaur Khan of Fari, whose quarrel with the people of Mus ni has been reported and whose case will be settled at Quetta. It is reported that four natives who were suspected of having been accomplices in a daring theft which was committed some time ago in the tent of a British officer at Suriab, and who amongst other misdeeds had killed and plundered a man in the neighbourhood of Mustong, were to be tried. But one night just before the conclusion of the *jalsa* they managed to make their escape, although they had been handcuffed and placed under the guard of Biluchi Guides.

AT the time of the Cincinnati riots English opinion was perhaps at one time a little on the side of the rioters. They were suffering from a supply of murderers largely in excess of the demand, and no effort was being made to limit the out-put by capital punishment. The people therefore tried to take the law into their own hands, with very disastrous results. A series of events at Owensboro, in Kentucky, proves that lynch law is far from being an improvement on that usually administered. A negro named May was confined in the town gaol on a charge which, if true, was particularly irritating to the whites. In a more settled country it would have been thought desirable to try May before hanging him. The citizens of Owensboro, however, decided on "Jeddart justice"—on hanging May first, and on trying him afterwards, if at all. The gaoler, a man of determined courage and strong sense of duty, declared that he would die rather than surrender his charge. "Then die !" cried some one in the mob, and the people began firing on the gaoler. He and his son, a boy of sixteen, replied with pistols till the father was shot. He was carried to his room, refusing to give up his keys. They were extorted from his wife, May was dragged out and hanged, and the gaoler (this brave man's name was Lucas) died next morning. Perhaps the people of Owensboro have by this time become aware of the nobility of his conduct, and ashamed of their own cowardly violence and mob law.

THE Mexican brigand is fast getting "played out," and two more of them have fallen into the hands of the Philistines. Churcho el Poto, who was captured at Queretaro the other day, has, it is said, as many friends in Mexico as the James boys had in Missouri, and has escaped the clutches of the law and baffled pursuit again and again, until he won the name of "The Mysterious Man," and has often been imprisoned in the past and made many daring escapes. His methods have often been original and fearless, yet he has also played the common rôle of garrotter and burglar. The one tender pulsation in the black heart of this ruthless leader of border boats, it appears, in his love for his daughter, a beautiful girl eighteen years of age, whom he is educating in Brussels, who is ignorant of the true character of her bandit father, and upon whom he lavishes almost all the money that comes into his hands. By the system of "forced loans." More romantic than Churcho el Poto's affair is the story of a gang of wreckers who were pursued and shot about a month ago in the State of Durango. The leader of the band was well known to the Mexican public by sight, and by a reason for being a dashing and bloody outlaw. A young and boyish in appearance, handsome, dashing, and so brave and beloved by the entire band. The other day the rurales tracked them down, sent eight bullets through the captain's heart, and destroyed the whole band. And it was discovered that the handsome bandit boy, the leader of the band, was only a woman after all.

HERE is a little incident to give a fillip to the Merchant Shipping Commission, the chairmanship of which is still going a-begging. The master of a coasting vessel bought her for £400, of which half was paid in cash and the other half remained on mortgage. He then insured her for £450, took her to sea, bored some holes from the inside with an auger, and went off ashore. The court sitting at Liverpool seems to have thought such conduct "inexplicable." On the contrary, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it seems only too simple and transparent.

THOUGH the revision of the French Constitution threatens to come to a most lame and impotent conclusion, the agitation of the question will have had the effect of adding two fearfully and wonderfully made words to the French language—"deconstitutionnalisation" and "dérevisionnalisation"—to give them in their substantival form. One journalist puts the question at issue between the two Chambers into the shape of a dialogue. "We want you," say the deputies to the Senate, "to deconstitutionalize Article 8." "We prefer letting Article 8 stand," answer the Senators ; "and if you take our advice you will derevisionalize altogether." The French are to be congratulated on these exquisite *trouvailles*. "On dirait du vean," as they say in Paris now.

AN account which a correspondent sends the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the way in which a friend of his narrowly escaped being consigned to a lunatic asylum the other day is a matter of even greater concern in some respects than the disclosures in Mrs. Weldon's case. A "mad doctor" had been sent to interview the gentleman in question, who, in the course of conversation, explained a scheme of his for an aerial or overhead railway for London. The doctor being quite innocent of all engineering knowledge, and never having heard apparently of the overhead railway in New York, promptly certified to the lunacy of his patient. This beats the argument to insanity from a belief in the transmigration of souls hollow.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL TWEDDIE left Agra on Friday for Poona.

MR. E. HUTTON, Presidency Pay-master, Calcutta, has accepted the Captainoy of the Post Office Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, which was getting in a bad way lately, and hopes are entertained that under his management the company will soon regain strength and efficiency.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have commenced work again, and about fifty recruits have been already enrolled. A and D Companies are almost complete. The Captain of the latter company, who has been commissioned since 1871, has tendered his resignation, but will be allowed to retain his rank and wear the uniform. It is doubtful whether the company will be resuscitated this season. A Company was an exclusive one, at one time being popular, but the formation of the mounted Company has somewhat shook it. The officers and Colour Sergeant are about its total strength. The F or "Trades" Company is making great progress, and bids fair to be the strongest, if not the best, company this year. It already numbers 87 members.

THE proposed allotment of troops to Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships on the homeward voyages during the coming season, 1884-5, is as follows :—

The first vessel will sail from Bombay on the 22nd October with time-expired men. The second vessel will sail on the 1st November, and will carry the I and O Batteries, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, to England ; the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, the No. 6 battery Western Division and No. 5 battery, South Irish Division, to Aden ; and the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment No. 8 battery, Eastern Division, and No. 7 battery, London Division, from Aden to England, unless their services should be required in Egypt. The third vessel, sailing on the 13th November, will carry the 13th Hussars and time-expired men. The fourth vessel sailing on the 21st November, and the 5th vessel on 6th January, will carry time-expired men. The other part of the programme for the season will have to be modified, owing to the early departure of the Royal Irish and East Surrey Regiments for Egypt.

THE 4th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners have moved from Gharkhai to Quetta.

THE regiments for service in India arrive in the ensuing trooping season as follows :—The Highland Light Infantry on the 29th October, the 3rd Dragoon Guards on the 27th November ; the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment on the 14th January, 1885 ; and the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment on the 25th January, 1885. The four batteries of Royal Artillery will be the first to arrive on the 21st October, one for Bombay, one for Madras, and two for Bengal.

IT is expected that General Anderson, Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, will return to his post in the autumn.

NOW that Segowlie has been abolished as a cavalry cantonment, a regiment of Bengal Cavalry will in future be assigned to the Quetta District, with the view of mitigating the heavy duties falling on the Bombay Cavalry in consequence of the disbandment of the 3rd Sind Horse. By this arrangement the presence of a Bombay Cavalry regiment will not be required at Quetta for some time to come.

SURGEON R. SHORE, I. M. D., has been ordered to proceed to Quetta, for duty with the Zhob Valley Expedition.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

A DETACHMENT of the Royal Irish Regiment, consisting of 12 officers and 128 men, arrived here yesterday at daybreak by a special train from Deolali. The troops, who are on their way to Egypt, embarked from the Sassoon Dock on board the Government hired transport steamer Hankow, which was lying in readiness for them. At Meerut H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught inspected the regiment, and in a neat speech commended the good qualities of the soldiers which have earned for them distinction in New Zealand and, two years ago, in Egypt. The appearance of the men strengthens the hope expressed by His Royal Highness that, should their services be required in the Soudan, they will be able to give a good account of the enemy. There are five ladies, twenty-one women, and forty children proceeding home by the same steamer. This morning the remainder of the regiment, consisting of 11 officers and 690 men, will arrive at the Sassoon Dock *en route* to Egypt. The whole of the troops leave to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 27.—The barometer is still falling in Bombay, the Berars, the Deccan, and a few stations in the Central Provinces and Madras, but it is recovering elsewhere. The area of relatively high pressure forming in the Eastern Punjab yesterday extended south-eastward to Behar, but otherwise there is little change, the readings remaining highest in Travancore and low in the eastern parts of the Central Provices and in the Indus Valley. The northerly winds in the Punjab have disappeared, and the north-easterly winds in the lower part of the Gangetic plain have been succeeded by easterly winds. Otherwise there is little change. Rain continues heavy in the west. In the Punjab the only rainfall reported is from Multan, Rawulpindee, and Simla, and in Rajputana from Mount Abu, while from Western Bengal, Berars, Sind and South Madras there is none reported. Elsewhere the fall is moderately general. Rain to-day :—Mercara, 7 inches ; Mangalore, 5½ inches ; Bareilly, Sibsagar, Rutnaghery, Goa, and Karwar, 3 inches ; Nainital, Fyzabad, Morar, Guna, Indore and Calicut, 2 inches ; Masuri, Dhubri, Silchar, Patna, Sanger Neemuch, Massulipatam, Cochin, and Moulmein, over 1 inch. Previously Gorakhpur had 3 inches ; Mozufferpore, 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd..	45	97	52	36	49	95	48	46
Aug. 26, Tuesday	0	22	.....		0	20	0	41
,, 27, Wednesday..	.....		0	13	.....		0	41
Total	46	19	52	54	50	15	48	87
Corresponding date last year	59	40	61	57	61	97	70	74

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, and produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or from other causes. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other kind. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Wholesale by the New York Branch, Drug Company, Limited, 21, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 27.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER REVERSED.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* DAGDU BIN TRIMBAK AND BAPU EMAJEE.

THE accused were in April last charged before Mr. E. C. Morrieson, first-class magistrate at Nasaik, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that they "hit negligently" one Dagdu Ganga Bhil—the first prisoner with a stick, and the second with a stone on his right temple, without intention to cause death, and thereby caused death. Mr. Morrieson, in disposing of the case, said there was only one witness in the case, Suckoo, wife of the first prisoner, whose evidence threw any light on the alleged deed. She said that she was sitting in the room of her house with the deceased one night, and that he was persuading her to run away with him. Before she and the deceased went inside, the second prisoner was in the verandah. Later on, she heard a cough like that of her husband, and the deceased ran out into the darkness. She then heard a blow ; her husband appeared and told her to keep in her room ; and when then she had never seen the deceased alive. The first prisoner confessed that he hit the deceased with a stick when he came out of his (first prisoner's) house and killed him ; and that the second prisoner, who was there close by, helped him to remove the body, which they buried in a mound, and that the next night they removed it again to a river within the limits of a village and buried it in the mud. The second prisoner confessed that he was present and heard a blow of a stick ; and that, acting under the threats of the first prisoner, he helped to carry the body to a mound, and that the next evening they disinterred it and buried it as indicated by the first prisoner. The bones, which the Civil Surgeon said were those of a male adult, dead within the last two months, had been found near the spot the prisoners mentioned ; but they were found, apart from the statement made by them. They had, the magistrate remarked, evidently been disturbed and torn by wild beasts, so that it was impossible to say whether they were those of the person the prisoners said they buried. There was in fact absolutely nothing to identify them as the bones of the deceased. There were therefore only the prisoners' own statements to inculpate themselves. Mr. Morrieson had no hesitation in discharging the second prisoner, as he apparently had nothing to do with the manner in which the deceased had met his death. As to the first prisoner, although the confession of the second might be taken into consideration against him, yet Mr. Morrieson thought in the absence of reliable identity of the bones, and in the circumstances of the case, that no committal was warranted under section 304 of the Penal Code. He therefore discharged the prisoners under section 253.

The High Court, on looking at the criminal return of cases, sent for the record and proceedings ; and after hearing Mr. Govardhunram Madhavram, who appeared for the prisoners, their lordships passed the following order :—"The court sets aside the order of discharge, and directs that the prisoners be committed to the Court of Sessions, the first on charges of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt ; and the second on the charge of voluntarily aiding in disposing of the corpse."

AUGUST 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE LAW OF INHERITANCE AMONG CUTCHEE MEHMONS.

ABDOOL CADUR HAJEE MAHOMED *vs.* CHARLES AGNEW TURNER.

HIS LORDSHIP, in disposing of a motion in the case, delivered the following judgment :—The facts on which this motion depends are set forth in the plaint, and they are not contested by the defendant. The question for decision is one purely of law. The learned Advocate-General pressed me to grant the injunction asked and leave the question to be settled at the hearing. Of course the court at this stage avoids as far as possible the determination of any right, and abstains as much as it can from prejudging any question in the suit. But the action of the court cannot be invoked unless some prima facie case in support of the title asserted is shown. For this purpose I must examine the facts which may be briefly stated as follows :—One Usman Vydina died in 1871 leaving considerable property and a going and lucrative business. He left three sons, Mahomed, Abdul Vyed, and Ebrahim, two daughters, two brothers, Allana (who had son Esmail) and Jaffir, and two widows. The deceased had made a will, and after certain testamentary dispositions not necessary to mention, he left all his estate in equal fourth shares to (1) his executor, his brother Allana, to (2) his two sons Abdool Vyed and Ebrahim, and to (3) the infant son of his eldest son Mahomed. Mahomed himself being disinherited. He directed his business to be carried on by his brother and executor Allana, and further directed that his brother Allana's son Esmail should on his marriage be admitted to one-fifth share of the profits. The division of the property and of the business profits he directed to be postponed until Abdul Vyed and Ebrahim had the age of twenty years, and as to the share of the lawful son of Mahomed he also directed it to be held in trust, if he came into being, until he reached the age of twenty, and in case Mahomed died without male issue the share was then to be divided equally by Abdul Vyed and Ebrahim. In December, 1876, Abdul Vyed and Ebrahim filed a suit against Allana and his son Esmail for an account and a division. The suit was referred to arbitration, and finally a consent decree was taken by which the whole property was divided into fifths, and three-fifths given to Abdul Vyed and two-fifths to Allana and his son. At that time no son of Mahomed was living. One had been born and had died. But in February, 1884, the present plaintiff was born. He now claims to be entitled to one-fourth of the estate of Usman, and, as his fourth share was taken under the consent decree by Vyed and Ebrahim, he now claims from them one-third of what they received. On the 18th March, 1884, they, Vyed and Ebrahim, had filed their petition in insolvency, and their estate has vested in the Official Assignee who is a party defendant in this suit. The Official Assignee is about to realize the insolvent's property in the ordinary course, and the plaintiff therefore asks for an injunction restraining the Official Assignee from selling, and the question of the plaintiff's title has been settled as I have already stated. In order to entitle him to the interference of the court he must make out a *prima facie* case in favour of the testator's power to accumulate property up to the age of twenty-one in favour of persons unborn at the time of his (the testators' death. The parties belong to the caste known as the Cutchi Memons, who, like the Khojas, are Hindus by origin converted to Mahomedanism some centuries ago. It is a well known principle of Indian law that when a Hindu is converted to Christianity or Mahomedanism, the conversion does not of necessity involve a change of the religion or relation of the convert in matters with which Christianity or Mahomedanism has no concern such as his rights as regards the Khojas it has been decided by this court that in questions of inheritance they are governed by Hindu Law in the absence of any proved special custom to the contrary (I. L. R. 3 Bom. 34.) But the point is not so clearly settled as re Meds Cutchi Memons. Sir R. Perry in his Khojas and Memons case, treated the two cases on the same footing, and decided that by their customary law females were not entitled to share of their father's property at his death, as they would have been according to Mahomedan law, but only to maintenance and marriage expenses. This ruling in the case of Khojas has been followed and strengthened until now they are completely governed by Hindu Law in matters of inheritance. But in the case of Memons this court has decided (I. L. R. 8 Bom. 453.) that Cutchi Memons are not Hindus within the meaning of section 2 of Hindu Wills Act (XXI. of 1870), and the late Chief Justice then added "we know of no difference between Cutchi Memons and any other Mahomedans except that in one point connected with succession it was proved to Sir R. Perry's satisfaction that they observed a Hindu usage which is not in accordance with Mahomedan Law." This dictum was not, however, necessary to the decision of the point before the court ; and it has not been followed in subsequent cases. In Abdulla *vs.* Ebrahim, 6 Bom. 615-79 the question was raised, and the present Chief Justice distinctly ruled, that Memons as much as Khojas, although converts to Mahomedanism, still retain the Hindu Law of inheritance. I agree with the ruling, which has been followed subsequently by Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Birdwood, and my own opinion coincides with it. But in presence of the conflict of authority it may be useful to point out that if this case were governed by Mahomedan law the will would be invalid and inoperative as regards the present plaintiff, who was not in existence at the time of the death of the testator. Baillie in his Digest of Mahomedan Law says : "The conditions of a valid bequest are that the testator is competent to make a transfer of the property, that the legatee is competent to receive it, and that the subject of the bequest is susceptible of being transferred, p. 630. The second condition is obviously impossible of fulfilment by any one not in existence at the time of the testator's death ; and the only relaxation of the rule mentioned by Baillie is the case of "a child in the womb born within six months from the date of the bequest," p. 637. Clearly therefore the case is excluded by Mahomedan law. It remains to examine whether it is good according to Hindu law. The law is thus stated by Mr. Justice West in his work on Hindu Law : "As the law of wills follows the law of gifts, though with some differences, it will be understood that a grant in favour partly of persons not in existence at the time of execution so far fail with the estates which vested upon the point that has been recently decided by the highest court in the Tagore case, I. L. R. Supp. Vol. I. A. 47, and the Privy Council lays down the rule that a person capable of taking under a will must be such a person as could take a gift *inter vivos*, and must therefore be either in fact, or in contemplation of law, in existence at the testator's death. The only persons who though non-existent at the death are by a legal fiction supposed to be in existence are a son adopted after death by the testator's authority and child in the womb. This rule, therefore, clearly excludes the plaintiff who was not born till 23 years after the death of the testator. Thus no case is made out according to either Hindu or Mahomedan law. The learned Advocate-General pointed out that his claim would be good according to English law. But the Privy Council has expressly stated that the nature and extent of the testamentary power must not be governed by any analogy to the law of England, 9 M. I. A. 96, and I think it would be a misfortune for the natives of India if testators were given the power to tie up their property for the benefit of persons unborn to the exclusion of those who have the highest and most natural claim. Rule discharged with costs undertaking on part of Official Assignee not to sell during appeal if appeal is made.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th August, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·391
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·1
Relative Humidity of the Air	86
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SSW, W, SE, WSW, W, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	207
Rain fell during the night	0·22
Total fall during the month	27·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—AUG. 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his lordship :—

RE PRANJEKVUNDAS VULLUBDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the hearing for two months on the ground that it was a very heavy insolvency while the principal books of the insolvent were in the possession of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhalshunker, and Dinshaw, his former solicitors, who had a lien upon them. The insolvent was endeavouring to induce them to deliver up the books, and there was some chance of his succeeding. The application was granted.

RE SHAIK MAHOMED GASSUM.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

RE BALKRISHNA SUCCARAM.

Mr. Mankar applied for leave to file a fresh petition for the insolvent, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, who, on account of the persecution of his Marwaree creditors, was unable to attend to his patients. He had been in debt since 1862, had obtained his discharge four times, and on the fifth occasion his petition was dismissed for want of prosecution.

The judge said this was the sixth time the insolvent sought to file a petition, but he could not now obtain the court's indulgence. He seemed to have contracted an inveterate habit of signing promissory notes to the Marwarees, and then seeking the protection of the court. He could not get a discharge over and over again ; and the present application was therefore refused.

RE DHUNJEE ANUNJEE JOSHI.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. The Hon. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application. After some discussion, a week's postponement with an interim order was granted.

RE MOOLJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and for a postponement of the hearing for two months. The application was granted.

RE ABDOOLA NOOR MAHOMED.

The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Mankar opposed on the ground that the schedule was fraudulent, and that recently, during the night, the insolvent removed a quantity of goods from his shop. The judge remarked that the removal of the goods during the night was a most suspicious and improper transaction, and that it was made evidently to defraud the creditors. The application was refused.

RE HAJEE ABDOOL RAHIMAN ALLARAKIA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE RUTTONSEY VELLJEE.

The insolvent's discharge was postponed last court day for a week, as he stated he did not know whether his schedule was correct or not, and had some hesitation in identifying his own signature attached to the schedule. To-day he swore to the correctness of the schedule and to the signature being his, and was accordingly granted his discharge.

RE DADABHOY COWASJEE DUBASH.

The insolvent's discharge was opposed by Cowasjee Dosabhoy on the ground that he possessed a house at Masagon, and had concealed certain jewellery. This was said to be his sixth insolvency. The insolvent denied the allegations made against him, and the opposing creditor, on being asked, said that he was not in a position to prove them.

The judge (to creditor).—What are you a creditor for ?

Creditor.—For ten rupees. (Laughter.)

The judge.—In order to proeocute this, how much have you paid in fees ?

Creditor.—Ten rupees. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said his client had contracted no fresh debts, and that the debts were in connection with blank promissory notes which he had passed previous to his last discharge.

The judge said this was the insolvent's sixth insolvency, and that he could expect no indulgence from the court.

Mr. Mankar said the insolvent had not been living solely upon his creditors.

The judge said this was the man's sixth insolvency ; and his discharge must be postponed for six months without protection.

Mr. Mankar, for some indulgence, whereupon his lordship postponed the discharge for six months, the first three months without protection.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Sir Frank Souter, chairman, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Blanc, Mr. Geary, Dr. Peterson, Col. Merewether, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. M. N. Banajee, and Mr. Thorburn.

THE TULSI RESERVOIR.

A letter was submitted from the Commissioner, stating that he proposes, with the sanction of the Town Council, to accept the tender, amounting to Rs. 1,07,295, of Messrs. Fakir Mahomed Babanbhai, for raising the Tulsi dams to an additional height of 4 feet. This work includes the raising of the outlet tower and refixing the gangway, as well as the pitching of the earthen dam ; and, from the balance, sanction is asked to the payment of Rs. 5,365 for contingencies. The sanctioned allotment is Rs. 1,38,000

document, but says the whole purport of the document implies unencumbered property. The prosecution has two ghatiens one of whom describes himself as police patel of the village of Ghorepurvy, and the other as a cultivator in the same village, to prove that accused never received the rents or profits of the lands described in Ex. A and secondly, in Exhibit A 2. The best evidence on this point would be the revenue records of the village and the parties who are alleged to be in actual possession of the lands in question and in receipt of the rents. On the other hand, there are registered deeds in favour of the accused which he deposited with the Gunnabee Company, and on the face of these registered deeds, which strongly presume possession in the accused, that presumption cannot be invalidated by the oral evidence of two persons of the class to which these two ghattees belong. In the information laid by the Assistant Secretary of the Association in this case, he states that accused represented he had six hundred tons of bones collected in the districts. But this statement is not corroborated by the evidence of any of the witnesses. The prosecution has failed to prove that at the time the accused contracted with Messrs. Bates and Co. and Gurjoor and Co., he had no bones collected, or that he had no intention of delivering bones in fulfilment of his contract. Unquestionably the conduct of the accused throughout these transactions is open to the gravest suspicion of fraud. That he evaded arrest when the police were set on his track there is little doubt, although the evidence on this point is not conclusive, but his flight or disappearance, independently of evidence to establish his guilt, will only raise a presumption against him. On the evidence I hold that a charge of cheating under section 415 of the I. P. Code will not lie against Pestonji. I have now to consider whether he can be charged under Section 199 of the I. P. Code with having made a false statement in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence. The Mamlatdar of William 19, chapter 69, under which accused made his declaration before Mr. Chalk as a notary public, was not in force in India at the time the declaration was made. Section 139 of the I. P. Code applies chiefly to affidavits, which are relating to pending suits, are in the nature of a judicial proceeding. The only provision made for receiving statements, &c., in evidence is that contained in sections 32 and 33 of Act I of 1872. In fine the Legislature has made a distinct provision in these cases, in which it intended that declarations should be received in evidence. See Acts 111 of 1873 and 14 of 1882. I cannot, therefore, charge the accused under section 199 of the I. P. Code. I therefore discharge him.

POONA HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

The following is a list of the prizes at the Poona Agri-Horticultural Show :—

CLASS I.

12 Roses in pots—Col. Pottinger, 6 Roses in Pots—1, Mrs Stewart, 2 Mrs Fanshawe.
A single Rose in a Pot—1 Mrs Stewart, 2 Mrs Cautley.

CLASS II.

24 Cut Roses—1 Mrs Pottinger, 2 Mrs T H Stewart.
12 Cut Roses—1 Mrs Wardrop, 2 Mrs Merriman.
6 Cut Roses, all of different varieties—1 Mrs Fanshawe, 2 Mr Clarke.
Single Rose cut—1 Mr Chatfield, 2 Mr Livingstone.
A Hand Bouquet—1 Miss Shephard, 2 Mrs Babington.

CLASS III.

Flowering Plants and Shrubs (9 pots)—Major Cautley.
Foliage Plants, 9 pots—Mr Stewart.
Annuals, not less than 5 pots—1 Mrs Walker, 2 Miss Greig.
Geraniums, not less than 5 pots—1 Miss Greig, 2 Mrs Cautley.
Dracenniums, not less than 5 pots—1 Mr Chatfield, 2 Dr Turnbull.
Ferns, not less than 5 pots—1 Mr Merriman, 2 Miss Greig.
Caladiums, not less than 5 pots—1 Mrs Chatfield, 2 Mr Mourns and Gol Wardrop.
Crotons, not less than 5 pots—1 Mrs Stewart, 2 Miss Greig.
Begonias, not less than 5 pots—1 Mrs Stewart, 2 Mr Chatfield.
Alocasians, not less than 5 pots—1 Miss Greig, 2 Mr Merriman.
Dahlias, not less than 5 pots—1 Mr H Cama, 2 Sir Jamsedjee.
Phloxes (including the perennial varieties), not less than 5 pots—1 Mrs Walker, 2 Mrs Cautley.
Largest Plant in Flower—1 Mr P H Cama, 2 Mr [illegible].
Largest Foliage Plant—1 Dr Turnbull, 2 Mrs T [illegible].
Bouquet of Flowers arranged by a Lady—1 Miss Bayly and Mr [illegible]ster, 2 Miss Stewart, 3 Mrs Pottinger.
Hand Bouquet arranged by a Lady—1 Mrs Passy, 2 Mrs Pe[illegible].
Bunch of Wild Flowers, Grasses and Indigenous Ferns—1 Sir J Jejeebhoy, 2 Miss Cooke.

MADRAS.

THE NIXON INSOLVENCY CASE.—Judgment has been delivered by Mr. Justice Kernan, in Madras Insolvency Court, in the case of Stephenson, Nixon and Co. His lordship was of opinion that with regard to the opposition of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, the insolvent, Mr. Nixon, could not be said to have acted in good faith, for from the correspondence between the insolvent and Mr. Gordon, the Agent of the Mercantile Bank, it was understood that the insolvent actually had the goods in his possession. Had faith been kept, the Bank would have saved Rs. 124,000. The insolvent was committed to prison under Section 47 of the Insolvency Act for six months, but execution of the order was stayed for one month, to give him a chance of appealing.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT FRANKLAND.—Letters from Cherat are very severe on the police arrangements there. It is believed that the man who murdered the Sergeant has for some time been living in the Bazar there, and all along has been known as a blackguard and a thief, and yet he has been allowed to live under the very nose of the Inspector. All there are greatly shocked at the late occurrence. Sergeant Frankland not being at all a powerful man, in fact rather the reverse, had but little chance of success against the thief, especially as he was armed. The strange thing is that the noise did not bring anybody to the help of the deceased. The fact is, where Pathan robbers are concerned, no one should close with them unarmed, for they invariably have some weapon about them ready for use, besides being something like eels—well greased—and with clothing they can easily throw off when necessary. The best way is to leave them alone and try and attract the attention of some others before proceeding to seize any thief, unless of course one is armed. There are several cases on record of Europeans having been severely handled in their encounters with thieves, especially Pathans. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Frankland, the widow of the deceased, who saw the whole affair from beginning to end. It is to be hoped that no stone will be left unturned to bring the culprit to justice. Lately there have been no end of robberies at Cherat, but not one single case of capture has there been to chronicle; not one scoundrel run to earth.—*Englishman.*

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A CHAPLAIN.

AT the Calcutta Police Court, before Mr. Henderson, Mr. Henry David Benjamin Lyness charged the Rev. W. Radcliffe, the Chaplain of the Seamen's Floating Church, with having on divers occasions, between the 15th of June and the 3rd of August last, defamed his character by making and publishing certain imputations concerning him in the words and to the effect that the complainant, who was lately in charge of the Bethel, had defrauded the Calcutta Seamen's Mission, and had been dismissed for dishonesty, fraud, and falsification of the books and accounts of the Mission. Also that the complainant, Mr. Lyness, had collected, on behalf of the Mission from the shipping then lying on the river, large sums of money, which he credited to his own account, or had been otherwise accounted for to the Mission. Further, that the complainant, Mr. Lyness, had received for, and on behalf of the Mission from the shipping then lying on the river, a large sum of money, which he credited to his own account, or had been otherwise accounted for to the Mission. Further, that the complainant, Mr. Lyness, had received for, and on behalf of the Mission from the shipping then lying on the river, large sums